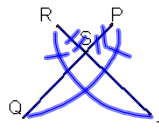


Example 1

Given: $RT = PQ$; $RS = PS$

Prove: $ST = SQ$



Statements	Reasons
① $RT = PQ$; $RS = PS$	① Given
② $RT = RS + ST$ $PQ = PS + SQ$	② S.A.P. *
③ $RS + ST = PS + SQ$	③ Subst.
④ $ST = SQ$	④ Subtraction

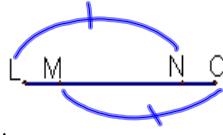
Subtraction Proof

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Example 2

Given: $LN = MO$

Prove: $LM = NO$



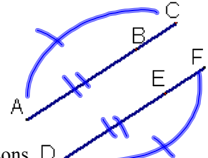
Statements	Reasons
① $LN = MO$	① Given
② $LN = LM + MN$ $MO = MN + NO$	② S.A.P.
③ $LM + MN = MN + NO$	③ Subst.
④ $MN = MN$	④ Reflexive
⑤ $LM = NO$	⑤ Subtr.

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DO:

Given: $AC = DF$; $AB = DE$

Prove: $BC = EF$



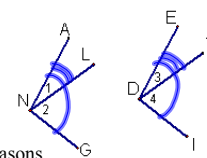
Statements	Reasons
① $AC = DF$ $AB = DE$	① Given
② $AC = AB + BC$ $DF = DE + EF$	② SAP
③ $AB + BC = DE + EF$	③ Subst
④ $BC = EF$	④ Subtr

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EXAMPLE 4:

Given: $m\angle ANG = m\angle EDI$; $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$

Prove: $m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$



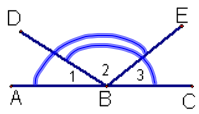
Statements	Reasons
① $m\angle ANG = m\angle EDI$ $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$	① Given
② $m\angle ANG = m\angle 1 + m\angle 2$ $m\angle EDI = m\angle 3 + m\angle 4$	② A.A.P
③ $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 4$	③ Subst
④ $m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$	④ Subtr.
⑤ $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$	⑤ def of \cong

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DO:

Given: $m\angle ABE = m\angle DBC$

Prove: $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$



Statements	Reasons
① $m\angle ABE = m\angle DBC$	① Given
② $m\angle ABE = m\angle 1 + m\angle 2$ $m\angle DBC = m\angle 2 + m\angle 3$	② A.A.P
③ $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 2 + m\angle 3$	③ Subs
④ $m\angle 2 = m\angle 2$	④ Refl.
⑤ $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$	⑤ Subtr

HW
p104-105 20, 22
p120 54

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